

## FOR SEGREGATION OF U. S. STEEL'S RAILROADS

Commissioner Smith Reports That the Corporation Has Unique Advantages.

### ONE PROFIT 10 PER CENT.

Cost of Steel Rails Put at \$18.50 a Ton. No Cost for Freight Available From Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The segregation of the United States Steel Corporation's assets, say holdings from the corporation, is the radical recommendation made out by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, in his statement of his report to the President on the steel industry of the country. This report, which was given yesterday, contains material of a more revealing nature than the report which Mr. Smith made public several months ago.

The second report deals with the costs of production. In it the Commissioner of Corporations holds that the United States Steel Corporation is making a "very excessive profit on its iron and steel business." The profits on one Mr. Smith charges have not been based on "corrected" figures, but have been based on "unadjusted" figures. The Commissioner of Corporations holds that the United States Steel Corporation is making a "very excessive profit on its iron and steel business." The profits on one Mr. Smith charges have not been based on "corrected" figures, but have been based on "unadjusted" figures.

The Commissioner of Corporations finds that the profits which the United States Steel Corporation has been making from its railroad properties are excessive. He holds that the corporation's action in selling its railroad properties at 20 cents a ton, which is the price paid for the same property by the Government, is in itself a confession that the former rates were unreasonable. The Commissioner of Corporations believes that the present price of 20 cents a ton is still excessive.

"The situation," says Commissioner Smith, "clearly raises the question whether the interests of the public may not require the segregation of these railroad properties from the steel corporation. The Commissioner of Corporations believes that the present price of 20 cents a ton is still excessive."

### REASON FOR FIRST CABIN QUIZ.

Head Money, as Well as Morals Involved.

More Passengers Under Fire.

The cutting of first class passengers by inspectors of the immigration service, continued yesterday, and all those traveling in the saloon by the French liner La Savoie and the Hamburg-American steamship Victoria Louise and Cincinnati had to give their pedigrees. The revival of the custom was explained by William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, as follows:

"The purpose of the immigration laws is to protect the country from the entry of undesirable persons. The Commissioner of Immigration is responsible for the enforcement of these laws. The purpose of the immigration laws is to protect the country from the entry of undesirable persons. The Commissioner of Immigration is responsible for the enforcement of these laws."

The result of the inspection of the first cabin passengers of the Cunard Company, on Sunday night from Liverpool and Queenstown, was that not one of them was detained. There were detentions of second cabin passengers, however, but this has been usual. Among those who were detained were two Irishmen named Hartley and an Englishman named Smith. They were released after a short detention.

The examinations yesterday were in the saloons of the Cincinnati, the Victoria Louise and the Savoie and took place on the way from Liverpool. A large number of passengers who had been in the United States for many years had neglected to take out naturalization papers were surprised when they learned that they were not citizens of the United States but merely residents.

Aboard the Victoria Louise there were several American citizens, including Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fullerton and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morse, who made no objection to answering the perfunctory questions of the inspectors.

### GOLD IN CHICKENS' CROPS.

No More Than 600 Claims Are Staked in Millions, Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 22.—More than 600 claims have been staked out in the Manitoba gold field, where a regular Klondike rush began last week because of the finding of gold in numerous fowls killed.

Shops and stores in towns close to the field have been closed while their proprietors joined in the rush.

SEABOARD AIR LINE, Ltd.  
Greatest Winter Route. Best service.  
Via shortest route to Pinehurst, Camden & Florida  
Stops: 1191 1/2 Ave., Astor.

## THE RECALL FOR THE SUPREME BENCH TOO

Senator La Follette Intimates That He Would Be for It if Possible.

### DOES NOT SEE ROOSEVELT

Wisconsin Senator's Motion Speech Here Made as Guest of Insurgents' Club.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Col. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay were both in town yesterday, but the Colonel didn't go to Carnegie Hall to help Senator La Follette's boom or hear the Senator's speech, which began at 8 o'clock and went on until 11 o'clock.

Col. Roosevelt left early in the day for the Capitol office that he wouldn't meet Senator La Follette and last night the Senator said he wouldn't meet the Colonel. Senator La Follette said that he would go back to Washington to-day and he wouldn't see Col. Roosevelt at all. He spent last night at the home of Gillett E. Row, 45 Riverside Drive.

It was Senator La Follette's maiden speech in New York. He was a guest of the Insurgents' Club and Gifford Pinchot introduced him. He delighted an audience which seemed to comprise many radicals by intimating that the recall of Judges which he advocated should be made to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States as well as to the other courts and to elected Judges.

He did not make this an admission. He boomed it out in reply to a question from the gallery, and said that when the Federal Supreme Court attempted to read into the Sherman law words that Congress itself had refused to put into the law the Supreme Court then departed from its province as a court and attempted legislation. It was to prevent the courts from transgressing bounds that the recall of the Judges was designed, he said.

When the Senator said this the whole audience applauded wildly.

Carnegie Hall was packed at 8 o'clock and the reserves of two police stations were called out to take care of the crowds that were jammed into Carnegie Hall for several blocks north and south of the hall.

The Senator said in opening his speech that he had been warned that if he came to New York to talk of his political ideas his opponents would have a lot of men scattered about the hall who would get up and go out at a signal to make folks think that this city had no use for La Follette. The Senator began speaking about 9 o'clock. By 10 o'clock a few persons were departing and by 11 o'clock, when Senator La Follette was still talking, the exodus was somewhat disturbing. But most of the insurgents stuck to the finish, applauding whenever the Wisconsin candidate gave them a chance.

Senator La Follette sprung his remark about the Supreme Court in a manner which surprised the audience and seemed to have the effect of a dramatic. It was after he had been talking about an hour on progressive principles that he suddenly said in describing the method of recalling elected officers:

"And we call that the recall, and we are in favor of it."

"How about Judges?" came a voice from the gallery, which was the same voice that had interpolated other useful questions in the course of the speech. The junior Senator from Wisconsin stopped abruptly, ran both hands through his long hair and allowed an innocent smile to play about his lips.

"Now do you know," he said in a soft voice, "I was just waiting for somebody here to ask that question. If you know me as well as the people of Wisconsin know me you would know that it was not necessary to ask that question. I am just as ambitious as anybody and am a politician, but I'm not turning any sharp corners. I am cautious and conservative, although some people doubt the latter quality."

Here the Senator paused again, and then went on: "But I am decidedly in favor of extending the recall to the judiciary."

Instant applause which continued for many minutes interrupted the Senator's speech.

"I thought I'd get 'em," he said sotto voce to his secretary, who was sitting behind him, and then he continued his address to the audience, saying:

"I'm going to disappoint you, you who have applauded this remark so vigorously. I am going to say that I am in favor of recalling the recall of the judiciary with all the restrictions which I would not apply in the recall of judges. I do not defy the bench. I don't think it's just exactly heavenly or divine. When a court forgets that its function is to interpret the law, it is no longer a court. I think there is some justification for applying the recall to them."

Here the Senator cleared his throat and took the audience into his confidence with an expansive gesture of both arms.

"I am not going to veil anything here," he said, "even if I am talking in New York. I am going to tell you what I think. I am going to tell you what I think. I am going to tell you what I think."

"I would see the judiciary kept so clean," the Senator continued, "that never a breath of suspicion could be cast upon it. I would see the judiciary kept so clean, that never a breath of suspicion could be cast upon it. I would see the judiciary kept so clean, that never a breath of suspicion could be cast upon it."

There was a pause and an explanation that the recalling clerk, following a plan, had been clearing names. The Senator then said:

"There is only one name to this page," he said, "and that is the name of the recalling clerk. I am going to tell you what I think. I am going to tell you what I think. I am going to tell you what I think."

After the reading proceeded for some time Senator Smith asked that all of the bills be read. He explained that he wanted to study them. He said that he wanted to study them. He said that he wanted to study them.

A group of about 100 people were seen leaving the hall at a late hour.

## HITCHCOCK LOYAL TO TAFT.

He Says So Himself, and the President Accepts It as True.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—President Taft today authorized a statement expressing his confidence in Postmaster-General Hitchcock's loyalty to himself. The President also denied to White House callers that members of his Cabinet were urging him to dismiss Mr. Hitchcock from his official family.

The Postmaster-General himself authorized the statement that he has not conferred with Col. Roosevelt nor had he had any correspondence with him for many months. According to his statement he is desirous only of being allowed to retire from the political field and devote himself exclusively to the administration of the Post Office Department. He stands ready, however, to do all he can to promote Mr. Taft's nomination and reelection.

It is very apparent that both the President and his Postmaster-General desire to put an end to this unpleasantness that has developed in Mr. Taft's official family. The President himself will do everything within reason to avoid any open break with Mr. Hitchcock.

Simon B. Eisendrath, an architect with offices at 500 Fifth Avenue, and his chauffeur, Frederick Heyl of 1670 Lexington Avenue, were locked up in the West Sixty-eighth street police station last night with a charge of homicide lodged against the chauffeur and the charge of being an accessory against his employer. The two were arrested for the killing of ten-year-old Patrick Fay in front of his home, 12 West End Avenue, last Friday night.

The child, known as "Buster," was struck by a swiftly driven automobile, hurled against the lamp on the left side with sufficient force to break the lamp and left lying in the gutter by the chauffeur of the car, who sped away into the dark.

The little boy, who died a few minutes later in his father's arms, was buried yesterday from the Palladium's Church.

Detective McCormack and Sharp found a driver of a delivery wagon who was behind the machine that struck the boy and who stopped to pick Patrick up. The driver said that the number on the machine was 7260 and that it was a 1908 model. The policeman searched to look over all the numbers bearing the combination of these numbers that were registered and their chase took them into Long Island, New Jersey and Westchester in a garage on West Ninety-fifth street yesterday they found car 7260 N. Y. with the lamp on the left side broken. The original owner of the car was a Stamford who sold it a few months ago to Eisendrath.

At Eisendrath's home they were told that the chauffeur had charged the child. Dr. P. Bloom, who lives with Eisendrath and who was picked up after the child's body in the car shortly after it struck Fay, told Heyl's address. Then Dr. Bloom explained to Heyl that if he knew anything about the killing of Fay he had better go to the West Sixty-eighth street police station. As the chauffeur walked in the detectives who were just going after him placed him under arrest. Later they got Eisendrath at his home.

The chauffeur was much frightened. He told the police that last Friday night he was driving his employer's car west on Lexington Avenue and that he had seen a car and thought something had fallen down and hit his lamp on the left side. He said:

"I thought it was a fruit basket or a stick, and I knew that it had broken the glass, but I did not think I had hit anybody."

Heyl and his employer were taken down to Police Headquarters, where Commissioner Woods met them and had a long talk with them. Then Inspector Hughes of the detective bureau talked with them and they were taken back to Sixty-eighth street. There Eisendrath gave his version of the affair. He was going back home from his office in the machine on Friday night, said he, with the intention of picking up Dr. Bloom at West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth street. In front of Fay's home he noticed a car.

"I thought I had run over a bottle and broken it, but I felt no shock to the car," he said. He leaned over and spoke to Heyl as they went on. "I guess we had a broken bottle," the chauffeur said to his employer. "I guess we had a broken bottle," the chauffeur said to his employer.

Those who examined the lamp on the left of the machine last night said that there was a dent in the rim of it.

While Eisendrath's lawyers were busy looking for bondsman Coroner Hellenstein came to the police station and the chauffeur and there held an inquiry.

The charge on the station entered against Eisendrath reads as follows:

"Charged with being an occupant of automobile 46360, which ran over and killed Patrick Fay at Sixty-eighth street and West End Avenue, the prisoner being with a chauffeur at the time and concealing and aiding said chauffeur after the commission of a felony."

Heyl had been in the employ of Dr. Bloom until the physician's car broke down, and at the time of the accident he was working for the architect and the doctor together. He was discharged because he was slow in keeping appointments.

In addition to Thomas Barrett, driver of the coal truck, who gave the detectives the numbers they worked on, the police have as witnesses Mrs. Christina Lorenz of 11 West End Avenue and her sons Thomas and David. Thomas ran after the car and he also got the same combination of numbers as Barrett. His mother and brother had seen the car from their window.

Eisendrath was admitted to bail in \$5,000 late last night on real estate bonds given by Richard Freund of 230 West Ninety-seventh street, and George H. Shuman of 160 Madison Avenue.

Edward I. Rosenberger of Pelham, a manufacturer of toolboxes, was arrested on August 19, 1910, for the murder of a woman in the first degree, tried and acquitted on November 1. He was arrested again and indicted under the Gallen law for failing to disclose his identity. Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered on July 6, 1911, that the indictment be set aside, declaring a technical error in which Rosenberger had been convicted.

After the reading proceeded for some time Senator Smith asked that all of the bills be read. He explained that he wanted to study them. He said that he wanted to study them. He said that he wanted to study them.

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## AUTO THAT KILLED BUSTER FAY FOUND

Simon B. Eisendrath, Architect, and His Chauffeur Arrested on Homicide Charge.

### SAY THEY DIDN'T SEE BOY

Felt a Slight Jar and Found Lamp Broken—Chauffeur Later Was Discharged.

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## BUTTER DOWN THREE CENTS.

High Board Quotes Price Firm at 37 Cents.

FLORIDA, Jan. 22.—The threatened procession of the High Board of Trade by Federal authorities is said to have been responsible to-day for the decrease of three cents in the price of butter. The price being declared firm at thirty-seven cents. Members of the board said that the decrease was due to increased output and moderate weather. The output for the week was quoted as 617,500 pounds.

## PIGEON'S NOTE FOR CARDINAL.

Apparently Flew Here From Baltimore—Miss Leary's Dinner.

A homing pigeon fluttered against the side wall of the Hippodrome building yesterday afternoon and fell exhausted near the emergency door. Watchman Owen Jones picked up the bird and found a message tied to its leg which ran "Cathedral, N. Y. City. Greetings and congratulations to Cardinal Farley from the Catholics of Maryland, Howard M. McGrath, Chairman." The bird was taken care of by Louis J. Beck, superintendent of the building, who will deliver the pigeon and its message at the Cathedral.

Miss Annie Leary, the Paris Contess, will give a dinner to-night at her home, 1022 Fifth Avenue, to Cardinal Farley. The dinner will be given to Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop, Cusack and Mrs. Moore, Layton, Hayes and Lewis. More than forty will be present at the dinner, which will be followed by a reception with music at which Miss Louise Homer and Riccardo Martin of the Metropolitan Opera will be the soloists.

After his stay in this country will include, after all, a visit to President Taft on Thursday. The announcement of the change of plans was made somewhat unexpectedly yesterday, after the Duke had ascertained that the President would be in the White House next Thursday afternoon and that the visit would not upset any of the President's arrangements. The Governor-General was as courteous as to that. At the time he accepted Mr. Rod's invitation to come here informally the Duke had in mind also the possibility of a call on the President of the United States, but being familiar with the unelastic programmes of rulers and having in mind especially President Taft's frequent absences from Washington the Duke did not desire to tie the President to the White House if the President had made other arrangements for any particular day.

On arriving yesterday he learned from Ambassador Rod, however, that the President would be free to receive him on Thursday and that the President had expressed an earnest wish that he find it convenient to extend his visit to Washington. So Col. H. C. Lowther, the Duke of Connaught's military secretary, immediately arranged the details, acting through Courtney W. Bennett, the British Consul-General. At the same time the Colonial Office in London was notified that the Governor-General would call on the President.

Accompanied by Col. Lowther, the Duke will leave New York on Thursday morning for Washington. They will call on the President at 3 P. M. The Duke's visit to Washington will be the first since he left the country in 1905. The Duke will be accompanied by his military secretary, Courtney W. Bennett, the British Consul-General. At the same time the Colonial Office in London was notified that the Governor-General would call on the President.

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## CONNAUGHTS ARRIVE; BUSY FIRST DAY HERE

Breakfast and Auto Rides, Calls, the Museum, Tea and a Dinner at Night.

### DUKE WILL VISIT MR. TAFT

Will Go to Washington on Thursday, Returning at Midnight—Visit a Formal One.

Revisiting New York after 11 years, the Duke of Connaught, Canada's Governor-General and the uncle of England's King, who arrived yesterday with the Duchess, Princess Patricia and the members of their household to be the guest until Friday of the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Whitehall Road, and Mrs. Reid, finds the city changed amazingly since, as young Prince Arthur, he was shown about by William Butler Duncan. No sightseer ever accepted impressions more eagerly than the Duke. Last evening, after a crowded day, he mingled with the throngs in Fifth Avenue, taking a long walk accompanied only by his aide-de-camp.

His stay in this country will include, after all, a visit to President Taft on Thursday. The announcement of the change of plans was made somewhat unexpectedly yesterday, after the Duke had ascertained that the President would be in the White House next Thursday afternoon and that the visit would not upset any of the President's arrangements. The Governor-General was as courteous as to that. At the time he accepted Mr. Rod's invitation to come here informally the Duke had in mind also the possibility of a call on the President of the United States, but being familiar with the unelastic programmes of rulers and having in mind especially President Taft's frequent absences from Washington the Duke did not desire to tie the President to the White House if the President had made other arrangements for any particular day.

On arriving yesterday he learned from Ambassador Rod, however, that the President would be free to receive him on Thursday and that the President had expressed an earnest wish that he find it convenient to extend his visit to Washington. So Col. H. C. Lowther, the Duke of Connaught's military secretary, immediately arranged the details, acting through Courtney W. Bennett, the British Consul-General. At the same time the Colonial Office in London was notified that the Governor-General would call on the